Carolina Observer.

VOL. VII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1823. [NO. 27.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the customary terms.

For Sale, or Lease,

CERTAIN Lots, on accommodating Terms, a tract of rich and well timbered LAND, situate on the north east side of the north east branch of the Cape Fear river, and on the south-west side of Holly Shelter Creek, (both navigable for boats of burden,) in the county of New Hanover, containing 29184 acres by survey.

Part of the abovementioned tract of Land is not inferior, in quality, to any in the state, being a luxuriant rich and fertile soil, well adapted to the production of rice, indigo, hemp, tobacco, or clover and timothy, as it is capable of being made rich meadow land by proper cultivation; and a considerable part of it is high and dry, and well fitted for the culture of corn, cotton, and small grain of every kind, as the greater part of it now in culture proves, as it produces, in quality, equal to any land of the same quality in the state. Indeed, the whole tract is susceptible of being made of immense value, by industry and good husbandry, for its uncommonly well watered, and the most valuable white and red oak, cedar, pine and other valuable timber; all of the most superior quality, and capable of furnishing a considerable quantity of staves, hoop poles, scantling, plank, boards, and naval stores, peculiarly well adapted to the West India markets, to which it is easily conveyed from the river bank by Wilmington, at which it is distant but 28 miles, and to which there is a safe and bold navigation, as well by the east branch of the Cape Fear as by Holly Shelter creek, which bounds it on the N. E. side. There is not in the state a tract of land combining more advantages for a trade with the West Indies, than this does; or, indeed with any other country, or market, where lumber of every description, and naval stores, may be articles of necessity.

On this tract there are two fine mill seats, and the waters can be made with a trifling expence to turn any number of saws and labor, and a facility that can be found in the vicinity of but few other valuable saw mills, some of which *have made* their *Plank and scantling, &c. from timber got on this tract.* So that it enjoys every facility that can be desired for manufacturing the timber into the form fit for market, and a market can always be had in Wilmington for all articles of the kind, if the owners concerned should decline shipping on their own account to other markets.

It is presumed that no person will purchase or lease without viewing the land, a further description of it is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing so to do, are respectfully referred to William Smith, Esq. late of New-Hanover county, to Joseph Lamb, Esq. late Surveyor of the said county, and to the Hon. Charles Hooks, in Duplin county, for a description of the situation of the lands, and to the Secretary of state's office, in Raleigh, for a copy of the title, also to the subscriber, who is ready to exhibit it, and who is authorised to treat for the sale or lease of the whole or any part of the tract of land.

I remark that, as a liberal credit will be given, it is possible that there has not been a prodertyoffered for sale in many years combining so many natural advantages, and holding out such a reasonable prospect of making an immense fortune to the purchaser by employing only common prudence, industry and management; for I am specially instructed by the present owner, to say, that the shameful mismanagement committed on it by men whose cupidity has proved too powerful for their honesty, compels him to offer it for sale.

N. B. I am also instructed to give notice, that all persons found trespassing or committing waste or destruction on the said tract of land, or on the timber thereon, will be prosecuted with every rigor the law allows. And I am also instructed to inform the public, that they will not be disturbed in the possession until all hope of friendly accommodation shall fail.

JOHN D. DELACY,
Atty for the heirs of J. Baker.

Note.—To save trouble, the price of the whole is fixed at 100,000 dollars, payable by instalments, in 10 years, the first 5 years without interest.

Raleigh Sept. 12. 18*

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the plantation on which he lives, about nine miles from Fayetteville, containing 365 acres. It lies on the stage road, to Camden and Raleigh, and is very conveniently situated for a public house; the subscriber, indeed, is known in the habit of entertaining travellers for many years. There is a fine bearing Apple and Peach Orchard on the plantation, and an excellent spring of water, not inferior to any in the state.

Also, a tract of *Swamp Land*, containing between 500 and 600 acres, and adjoining the lands of the late Alexander Mc Alister, and Robert Campbell. This land is equal to any in Cumberland county, both as to richness and fertility, and is well calculated for corn, cotton or rice. Any person wishing to become possessed of a good and valuable farm, will do well to call and examine, as he can hardly have a better opportunity of making a desirable purchase. The title indisputable.

The terms of sale, for a greater part of the purchase money, will be very liberal. Application can be made to the subscriber, on the premises.

LEWIS JONES.

Cumberland Co. N. C. Nov. 19, 1823.—2*

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber informs his friends and customers, that he has just received at his stand on Cross-street, his supply of new and fashionable GOODS, consisting in part of superfine and common blue and black Cloths and Cassimeres; elegant striped Cassimeres; Cassinetts and real Tartan Plaids; fancy silk and Marseilles Vestings; with a variety of other articles, all of which he will sell on the lowest terms for Cash.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.

October 28, 1823.—6 27.

To Rent,

THE new brick store on Person street, lately occupied by Messrs. Fitzharris & Gallop.

A dwelling house with an excellent garden, cow house, and necessary out-houses, on Dick street, for the residence of the subscriber.

The Post-office, on Bow street.

Likewise to rent a large lot of ground on Mumford street, formerly Capt. Crusoe's, on which is a spacious and convenient dwelling-house, a large ware house for sale, with other out houses.

A two story house on the north side of Bow street, late Mr. Kelley's, calculated for store and dwelling, with a large ware house back thereof.

Three small houses with gardens, on the east side of Hillsborough street.

A large convenient stable and lot of ground on the east side of Hillsborough street, near Wm. Cameron's.

Several lots of ground, in various parts of the town, some of which are under fence. Enquire of

DUNCAN M'RAE

Fayetteville, Aug. 25, 1823.—eop-2in27

Fayetteville Academy.

THIS Institution now offers advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted on the most approved principles and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of useful and ornamental education. This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board and tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage.—The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs. Hamilton, with assistant teachers,

Rudiments,	$2 50
Reading and Writing,	3
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with plain and ornamental Needle Work,	6

Music, taught by Madam Veilla, in the best Italian style, per annum, $60; per quarter, 20

Ditto, taught out of the Institution, $100 per annum.

Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by Mr. Ladsney, a native of France.

Drawing and Painting,	$6
French,	6

Classical department, under Dr. G. Davis.

The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra, $8.

ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rudiments,	$3
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes,	6

Pens and Ink provided without charge.

A tax of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water, &c.

Board, including ALL the above branches, except Music, $35 per quarter, payable in advance.

WM HAMILTON.

☞ For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians, the following gentlemen may be referred to:—John A. Cameron, Esq. President of the School Committee, or the Rev. P. H. Morrison.

Fayetteville, June 5, 1823. 1-y.1

George W. Ragland.

Fashionable and Elegant Hatter &c. &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE public are respectfully informed, that he has removed from his old stand on *Person Street* to the House formerly in the occupancy of Pierce & Tillinghast, fronting Bow and Person streets two doors east from the Law Office of T. C. Hooper, Esq.—and expects shortly to receive, by the *Lady* from N. York, a new and fashionable selection of said Hatlery, Gig Trimmings &c. &c. Every description of *Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Halsters, Valises, Saddle-Wallets, Trunks, &c.* made in the first style of elegance, and all orders executed with promptness and punctuality. He feels thankful for the liberality hitherto conferred upon him, and fondly hopes by assiduous application to business, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

The above articles will be found, on examination, no where exceeded for quality of material, fine proportion, or superior workmanship, in any part of the confederated states.

September 18, 1823.—13a22.

Runaway.

MY man *Jerry*, who left me the 1st of March; he has an excellent countenance, very ready with a answer and with considerable assurance; he is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, yellow complected, has a burn on his left arm, a high forehead and a head inclined to be bald; he had when he left, a variety of clothing, a suit of white Plains, and some homespun clothes, the color not recollected. He may attempt to pass for a free man where he is not known, as he is artful. I purchased him of a Mr. Stoakes in Goathan county, and it is likely he may be lurking about in that neighborhood.

Any person apprehending said fellow, shall be entitled to a *reward of fifty dollars*, if delivered to me, and all reasonable expences paid; otherwise, if delivered in any convenient jail, and immediate information given, *twenty dollars*.

Any information will be directed to Cheraw—Jerry is a blacksmith by trade.

CHARLES J. LIDE

Marlboro' District, S. C.
April 25, 1823. 6 w 16tf

In Equity.

Superior Court of Law and Equity,
September Term, 1823.

John T. Webb and Jacob Lampty, *vs.* Sophia Webb, Rachel Chairs, William Covington, and Stephen Wall.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that Sophia Webb, one of the defendants, is not a resident of this state, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that the said Defendant appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court-House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to the complainants' bill otherwise judgment will be entered *pro confesso*. and the bill heard ex parte.

E. LOVE, *C. M. E.*

3mat30.

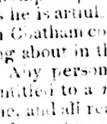
Notice.

ON the 5th day of December next, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, I will sell, without reserve, several valuable NEGROES, belonging to the estate of the late Gen. Thomas Davis: among them are two prime fellows. *Terms of sale*, six months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. At the same time, several valuable Negroes will be hired out for the year.

WM B MEARES, *Executor*

Oct. 29, 1823.—8t 7

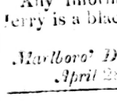
For Sale,



THAT valuable tenement on the north side of Hay street, in the Brick Row, at present occupied by Mr. *A. Turner*, and a good stand for business; payment will be made easy to purchasers.—Apply to

JOHN M. DOBBIN.

To Rent,



A Comfortable dwelling house, and ½ acre lot, with all the improvements thereon, near the half way bridge to Campbellton.

A small dwelling house and lot on Pearson-st. near Mr. Samuel Pearce's dwelling.

Two tenements (next above Mr W. L. McNeill's) in the brick row, with large and convenient cellars.

One vacant lot near Mr Sutherland's dwelling.

One do. near the intended canal basin.

One do. east side of Winslow street.

Should any person prefer leasing, the vacant lots will be leased for a number of years. Possession can be given immediately. For terms, apply to

HENRY W AYRE
Agent for the owners.

Fayetteville, Aug. 13, 1823.—11*

For Liverpool,

THE SHIP WILLIAM,

JOSEPH GARDNER, Master,

270 tons burthen; has half her freight engaged. For freight, or passage, apply to

W H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, or
J. F. & J. LIPPITT Fayetteville.

November 6.——23tf.

New Works.

KONINGSMARK, the Long Fenne, a story of the new World, by the author of 'Letters from the South,' &c.

The King of the Peak, by the author of 'The Cavalier,' and

The Island, a poem, by Lord Byron,

For sale, at the Book-Store of Jno. McRae.

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch cotton Bagging,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,

For sale by J. HUSKE.

NEW GOODS.

E. E. LEWIS

(At the old stand of Porter & Lewis first door west of Cape-Fear Bank.)

HAS just received a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, which are offered for sale on such terms as cannot fail of giving the most perfect satisfaction.—*ALSO*,

150 doz. of Shell and imitation Combs
150 do. fine Ivory do
100 do. horn shell and pocket do
15 cases of Leghorn and straw Bonnets
60 nests of Bandboxes
100 boxes shaving Soap;

With a variety of articles wanted by country dealers, who are respectfully invited to call and examine the goods and prices.

Fayetteville, October 30.——22*

Fresh Supply.

BENUM BUSKE & Co. have just received in addition to their former stock, a large and fresh supply of Boots and Shoes of all descriptions, which they offer for prices lower than usual, for Cash or Produce.—Also,

10 boxes real Whitemore's Cards
50 doz. Morocco coats
10 cases straw Bonnets
50 pcs. Nankeen, white Linen and striped Pantaloons
30 Short Jackets
1 doz. Hair Sieves
50 boxes Wm sor Soap
20 reams Writing Paper
100 doz. Ladies Hair Combs.

They also continue to manufacture Ladies Boots and Shoes, of different descriptions.

June 4, 823 1.tf.

LAW REGISTER OF THE UNITED STATES.

FOR sale, at the Book-Store of John McRae a few copies of *The Annual Law Register of the United States*, Vols. 3d. & 4th. (Royal 8vo. Papers 145) containing State Laws and Regulations, &c. by *William Griffith*, Esq counsellor at law, and late clerk of the Judges of the circuit court of the United States for the third circuit. Price $5 a volume.

This original and extensive work, contains a full view of the Laws, and peculiar Regulations in each of the 24 states, necessary to be known to gentlemen of the Bar, judges, executive officers, conveyancers, creditors, merchants, land-holders, and others, citizens throughout the United States.

Opinions.

Extract of a letter from DAVID HOFFMAN, *Esq. Professor of Law in the University of Maryland.*

'I am much delighted with the work so far as it has progressed. It will be invaluable to the country at large.'

After a full copy, of the two volumes completed, had been received by Professor Hoffman, and in reply to a letter in which the Editor appologized for using, in a circular notice, the foregoing extract, he observes, 'I regret that you should have deemed it at all necessary to apologise for the use of the little extract from my letter; I assure you, however, that it would have been more agreeable to me to have spoken more particularly and to the point, of the utility and excellence of your work, had I supposed that my feeble testimony would have been either used, or of any avail.'

Extract of a letter from B. W. LEIGH, *Esq. Counsellor at law, Richmond, Virginia.*

'Let me congratulate you on your progress, which far exceeds my utmost expectations. I have examined the important heads of each of the numbers, as they came out so far, your friends have every reason to be satisfied, and the publick at large in stacknowledge, that you have fulfilled your engagements to the letter.'

Extract of a letter from J. CABELL BRECKINRIDGE, *Esq. Secretary of State, Kentucky.*

'I regret exceedingly that the subscription for this valuable and interesting work was not more extensively circulated in Kentucky, but am satisfied it will sell well here.'

Extract of a letter from CHARLES G. HAINES, *Esq. Counsellor at law, New-York.*

'I am very anxious to obtain a copy of your invaluable work. I will notice its merits in the next Law Journal.'

We have examined the 3d & 4th Volumes of the Law Register of the United States, just published by Judge *Griffith*, comprising a summary of state Law and Regulations, for each of the 24 States. Having taken the liberty in December, 1820, to recommend to the patronage of the American Publick, and particularly to the gentlemen of the Bar in the United States, Mr. *Griffith's* general design, in establishing the Law Register, we are of opinion that in the execution of that branch of it comprised in these Volumes, Mr. *Griffith* has completely redeemed the pledge given in his prospectus, and that the work will be a very important addition to the Library of every Lawyer.

RICE, HARISON.
THOS. APPLETON EMMET.
JOS. OGDEN HOFFMAN.
New York, June, 1823.
JOHN WELLS.
SAML. BOYD.
S. JONES.

☞ [These Volumes, 3d & 4th, contain a *distinct* branch, and no way connected with the 1st & 2d, which comprise the "Federal system," and are in preparation. So that purchasers or subscribers need not, necessarily, have the 1st & 2d.

It was thought most advisable to include "State Laws and Regulations" together, in one body, and to publish them first, as being of most immediate importance.]

ENTERTAINMENT, By D. D Salmon.

THE subscriber having returned with his family from the country, is ready to entertain travellers and boarders at his former stand, a little east of the Court-House square, where, by his attention and assiduity to render the situation of his guests happy and agreeable he hopes to merit a liberal share of the patronage.

Fayetteville, Oct. 6, 1823.—19*

Leghorn and Straw Bonnet STORE.

THE subscriber has just received, by the late arrivals,

2 cases Bolivar Leghorn Gipseys, of the latest importations and most fashionable style,
2 cases black Leghorn straw bonnets,
3 cases Misses do. do. do.
20 cases Straw Bonnets, of the latest fashions,
8 boxes Garniture Ribands,
100 nests band and packing Boxes,
40 lbs. Bonnet wire,
300 yards Straw Trimmings,
30 doz. white Cotton cord,
Silks for making and lining bonnets.

The above goods are offered at wholesale, as low as can be bought in Charleston or Petersburg. Country merchants, and all who deal in the above goods, are invited to call and examine for themselves, a few doors west of the State-House Hay-street, Fayetteville, N. C.

ABIJAH WHITING.

N. B. Straw and Leghorn Bonnets whitened, colored and pressed, and warranted to look as well as when new.

A. W.

24*

FALL GOODS. Stuart, Birdsall & Co.

HAVE just received an *EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT* of seasonable GOODS, which they offer to their customers and the public, wholesale and retail, at prices much below former rates.

Among their assortment are:

Extra supr. London Cloths and Cassimeres
Second and common do do.
Fine and low priced double milled drab Cloths
Pelisse and Habit Cloths
White, red and yellow Flannels
Real Welch do
Drapery and Bocking Baize
Ditto, for Table Covers
Sattinets—and twilled domestic negro cloths
Kerseys, Planes and Sagathies
3, 3½ and 4 point Blankets
Bombazette and Bombazines

Caroline, Domestic Caroline, Circassian, and Tartan, } PLAIDS.

Cashmere, Merino, Printed, and Cassimere } SHAWLS AND HKDFS.

Canton and Nankin Crapes
Ditto Robes and Shawls

Superior black Levantines } SILKS.
Do do figured and striped
Do coloured do.
Do black Gros De Naples
Do do Italian Lustring
Do white Satin and Florence

Silk Velvets, black, blue, crimson, &c.
Cotton do do do
Men's and women's blk. and col'd, worsted } Hosiery.
do Lamb's Wool
blck and white Silk
do do Cotton

Ladies' Kid, Silk, Beaver and Castor, Gentlemen's Woodstock, Buckskin, York Tan, and Silk } GLOVES.

Superior undressed Cortes Prints
3-4, 4-4, and 5-4 brown Shirtings and Sheetings } Domestic
do do bleached do do
3-4 and 6-4 common and sup'r. checks,
5-4 and 4-4 Plaids and Stripes.
4-4 Irish Lawns, in whole and half pieces
3-4 do Sheetings
3-4 and 10-4 Irish Diaper
Laces and Edgings
Gimp and other Trimmings

Elegant Tambour'd and Sewed, Swiss, Mull and Book, do plain do do Cambric and Jaconet do } Muslins.

Shell, Tuck and Side Combs
Horn do and dressing do
A few pieces handsome Carpeting
Whitemore's Cotton Cards, and
A general assortment of Hardware and Groceries.

ALSO,

Cotton Bagging,
Twilled Sacking and Osnaburgs.——23*

P. J. Tillinghast,

Offers for sale the following staple articles, to wit:

25 ps. prime heavy Cotton bagging
20 do. Hessian do
1 bale heavy twine, for sewing cotton bagging
5 s. Porter sheetings and Oznaburgs
100 straws half pint Tumblers
12 casks prime Northern Cheese
25 bbls. Irish Potatoes
20 bbls. good Muscovado sugar
50 bbls. Loaf do
5 hhds Molasses
1 hhd. best Jamaica Rum
3 do N. E. do
30 bags prime green Porto Rico Coffee
75 casks well assorted cut Nails and Brads
3 casks wrought do
10 bbls. green Copperas
15 tons assorted Russia and Swedes Iron
1500 bush. Liverpool ground Salt
25 sacks blown do

ALSO,

DOMESTIC GOODS—150 ps. assorted brown, bleached, Plaids, Stripes, Chambrays, 6-4 Ginghams, Cotton Drab Ticking, &c.

INDIA GOODS—Plaid Florentine, blk. Levantine, Sinchews, Sarcenets, blk. handkerchiefs, and yellow Nankeens. Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson and Bohea Teas.

ENGLISH GOODS, of the latest importations—Hard Ware, Cutlery and Hollow Ware.

10 kegs Dupont's Powder; Shot and Bar Lead; Pepper, Spice and pure ground Ginger; Linseed, Lamp and Tanners' Oil; Paints, dry and in oil; Indigo; Logwood and Madder; Men's, women's, boys' and girl's stout leather and best Morocco Shoes and Bootees:—Together with a variety of other merchandise.

Part of the above Goods in store, the remainder soon expected to hand.

Nov. 12, 1823.—6t29

Illinois Lands.

THE subscriber has for sale, Soldiers' Patents for Lands in Illinois. As these lands were granted by government, there can be no dispute as to title; and the known fertility of the soil in that state, and the continual tide of emigration which is flowing thither, render it unnecessary to say any thing as to their value.

THOMAS STRODE

October 29. 1823.—*22

Almanacks, for 1824

GLEASON'S North-Carolina Almanack, for 1824, by the gross, dozen, or single, just received and for sale, by

STUART, BIRDSALL & Co.

October 15, 1823.—2*

Dancing School.

MR. SANSAY respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he intends opening his School, on Monday next, the 24th inst. at the Mansion Hotel. Scholars will receive twenty-four lessons in the quarter. Terms of Tuition, ten dollars per quarter, five payable in advance.

Mr. Sansay contemplates, that his stay in this place will not be longer than two months, he therefore solicits the patronage of those wishing to enter, immediately.

N. B. Days of tuition, for young Ladies, will be Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, from two to six o'clock, in the afternoon; and for Gentlemen, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, from 7 to 10 o'clock, P. M.

November 20.——25*

Apple Trees.

WANTED to purchase, 150 Hughes' Crab Apple grafted Trees, and 50 grafted Horse Apple do: the trees to be delivered on board the Steam Boat, or in Wilmington. Apply to Jno. McRae, Fayetteville.

Nov. 12, 1823.—24*

New Goods.

WILLIAMS & FENN, have just received a fresh supply of DRY GOODS, suitable for the season, which they will sell on as good terms as they can be purchased in this place. Those wishing to purchase, are invited to call and examine them, at their old stand on Person street, first door east of Wm. Spader.

They have, also, 30 casks Cheese,
175 boxes Segars.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

Nov. 6. 1823.—23*

Notice to Bridge Contractors.

THE subscribers, in pursuance of an order of the County Court of Cumberland, will on the 15th. December ensuing, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock, proceed to let, to the lowest bidder, the building of a Bridge across Rockfish Creek, where the road crosses said creek at Kelly's and Carmon's mills. Specifications of the Bridge will be, on said day and place, exhibited, and in the mean time, the same may be seen on application to James Seawell

CHARLES M'ALISTER
DUNCAN MUNROE
JAMES SEAWELL } *Commissioners.*

November 20 1823.—4 23.

No Imposition.

Money will be returned, if cures are not effected according to contract.

Dr. Laland

INTENDS to remain in Fayetteville some time longer before his return to Wilmington; so that persons labouring under chronic diseases, of which it is believed, a great number are incurable, by immediate application to Dr. Laland, will certainly get cured of their dreadful diseases, such as cancers, ulcers, tetters, rheumatism, scurvy, dropsy, piles, fistula, scrofula, gravel, &c. He will sell the true *anti-syphilitique*, of Monsieur Lafecteur, an infallible remedy for certain diseases, and when mercury has failed. I have used it for many years, and lately, for about two years, in Wilmington, in many cases, some of them of the worst kind, without ever doing the least injury.

Dr. Laland's *Blenorragia Composition*, a radical cure, in a short time for that disease which is driven in the blood, and particularly when cured by the use of the Balsam of Copivia, Tolu, Peru, Styrax, Lamedo, or compositions of the same nature, and frequently return from the least excess; or turn into the other disease much more dangerous, which, if not stopped, will convert the loveliest person into a mass of corruption. Is there an individual who would forego such benefits, particularly when the medicine can be had at a moderate price? Also at his office, may be had an article to prevent any injury whatever.—Several cures have been effected in this place, of cancers and ulcers, one of them on Mr. Elliot: other names can be mentioned, if required, and certificates and letters of recommendation of cures effected, in many other places of the United States, can be seen at his office.——25tf

David Anderson, Jr.

MARBLE CUTTER

HAVING purchased the Stock of A. Sweetland, and taken the stand lately occupied by him, will supply those who want with

Monuments, Tomb-Tables, Head-Stones,

and any other article in the line which may be wanted. Also Building Stone of every description, of the best free stone and of the country stone. The work will be done in the best manner and on moderate terms.

Hay-street, Fayetteville, N. C.

North-Carolina Register,

AND

UNITED STATES CALENDAR.

A Small Work, bearing the above title, for the year 1823, was compiled by the subscriber, and published last winter, at the printing office of Messrs. Jos. Gales & Son. In the preface it was announced that should sufficient encouragement be given, a similar publication might in future be annually expected. The design of this publication was, to furnish the citizens generally with a convenient book of reference, containing within a small compass, and at a moderate price, much local information which could not without considerable trouble, be obtained from any other source. From the favorable opinion very generally expressed respecting the uncommon utility of this work, the compiler was led to believe, that public patronage would have equaled his expectation. This expectation, however, so far from being realized, has been more than disappointed.—More than six months have elapsed since the Register has issued from the press—and the sale has not yet defrayed the expences of printing. Thus, instead of being remunerated for their labor, the Editor and the Printer are both out of pocket. A very moderate compensation would have satisfied both; but neither of them can think of continuing a publication which must subject them to a loss. Preparations have been made for the publication of a Register for 1824; and for presenting it to the public in a state of considerable improvement; embracing the correction of several errors which could not well have been avoided in the first Register, together with an accession of valuable information, which the first did not contain; but unless some assurance of a more extensive sale can be secured, the project of continuing a register for N. Carolina must be entirely abandoned. If such assurance can be obtained in a reasonable time, the work, now preparing, will, in due season, be committed to the press. In such an event, it will appear by the time fixed for the meeting of the Legislature of this State; and such copies as may be engaged will be sent to the several counties by the return of their respective representatives. Those who feel interested in encouraging the Work here referred to are requested to inform the subscriber by letter, free of postage, of the number of copies they are willing to take; and it is desirable that this should be done with as little delay as possible—as the work, if printed at all, ought to be in the press before the 1st of September.

COLIN M'IVER.

Fayetteville July 24, 1823.

ANECDOTE.

An Irishman, from one of the counties in the north of Ireland, where he had been employed as a laborer, was one of the eastern mail coaches, his sumptuous face, and collections to the Post-Office, to one of his hearty, he determined to acquaint them with the circumstances of his fortune. After a while, he submitted it to the question. "How is this, Pat? you tell your friends in this country *twice as much* as you have it every time." replied Pat, "Why, sir, if I choose: but I want to have it *I want to have it.*"

N. Y. American.

THE PRESIDENCY.

New-York Election.

Election Returns.—We present the following general [illegible] results of the past contest, as we have been able to collect them from various quarters. The election having been conducted principally with reference to the Presidency, we shall designate the politics of the members chosen, as Crawford and anti-Crawford.

From Suffolk we have received sufficient returns to know that two anti-Craford members will be elected by a large majority.

Queen's has also chosen two anti-Crawford delegates.

The member from Kings is the same.

With respect to the Richmond representative we are not sufficiently advised to pronounce definitively, but believe him to be at least uncommitted, and that he will not embark himself in a sinking cause.

The ten members from the city are opposed to Mr. Crawford.

In Winchester an opposition has been made to two of the members nominated on the grounds of their being favorable to Mr. Crawford, and it is supposed they will be defeated.

In Putnam both the Candidates are anti-Crawford.

In Orange four determined opponents of the Treasury candidate are chosen by large majorities.

In Dutchess, where all the candidates were anti-Crawford, the people's ticket has prevailed, by a considerable majority.

Ulster has probably sent one Crawford and two anti-Crawford representatives.

Greene has sent two decided anti-Crawford men.

In Columbia the regular republican ticket has prevailed. The three members are claimed as favorable to Mr. Crawford.

Albany has elected one anti-Crawford and two Crawford members.

Schenectady has elected the self-nominated candidate, who is opposed to the whole system of management by which the state was to have been conveyed to the caucus candidate.

Rensselaer has elected four anti-Crawford members, and four have been chosen in Montgomery, and the same number in Washington.

The aggregate is, that out of 52 members of the assembly, whose election is ascertained, that not more than ten, under any circumstances, can be counted on to support Mr. Crawford, or the wretched farce of a caucus nomination at Washington.

In the same proportion we confidently predict, will be found the returns from the northern and western counties—and, as we have always said, the ballot boxes, the best tests of public opinion, will prove that the party in this state who support the Secretary of the Treasury is but a faction, composed chiefly of office holders and old political intriguers, and without favor and support among the republicans of this state.

As far as we have information, there is good reason to believe, that out of the ten senators chosen at the past election, but two will be found favorable to Mr. Crawford.

[New-York American.

The editor of the Utica Gazette,—an old republican paper,—in speaking on the subject of the late election in New-York, and the misrepresentations of the Albany Argus, has the following remarks:—

"The editors of that paper [the Argus] say, that the *unsuccessful* candidates in several counties, were opposed to the election of Mr. Crawford to the Presidency. This may be true, but it should also be stated that the *successful* candidates, in many of the same counties, are equally opposed to the election of that gentleman. Let the whole truth, as well as a part be told, and it will then appear how very few friends Mr. Crawford has, in the western part of the state. Some few members of Assembly friendly to Mr. Crawford's pretensions may have been elected, but if so, it is in counties and instances where their opinions and views were not known or enquired into at the time of their nomination.

The truth undoubtedly is, that in no county west of Albany, could a single member of Assembly, friendly to Mr. Crawford, have been elected, if his election had been put distinctly on that question. It is in vain to use any disguise in this matter. It is a certain fact, that the people in the western counties of this state are almost unanimously opposed to *him*. They may not be well united in favour of any one candidate, but they are very well united in their opposition to that gentleman.

It ought also to be known, that probably all the members elected in the counties west of Albany, are in favor of restoring to the people the choice of Electors."

The editors of the *New-York American*, in giving a more particular account of the result of the late election in that state, remark as follows:—

ELECTION.

We give below the names of the members elect of the next assembly, with such facts and observations relative to their election as may serve to guide the public in forming an opinion of the political bias of the legislature. We must preface our general remarks with the general observation, that the main point on which the elections turned was giving to the people the choice of presidential electors; and wherever the candidates named *regularly* (as the phrase is) pledged themselves to vote for a law to that effect, and were also known to be independent and respectable republicans, and not the tools of Van Buren & Co. their nomination was acquiesced in without reference to their predilections for the presidency, and this was done the more readily, from the conviction that, among the republicans of the state taken indiscriminately, not one in ten is in favour of Mr. Crawford. The truth is, that the *party* of that gentleman in this state is almost exclusively composed of office holders and political dependants, who have no will or opinion of their own, but act on the impulse given to them by their leaders: and the great question to be settled among us is, whether those leaders shall rule or be made to obey the will of the people. We do not speak extravagantly when we say that, were the votes of this state taken directly on the candidates, not one ballot in ten would be for Mr. Crawford: and, as to the next Legislature, we repeat what we originally asserted, that not *thirty* members of the assembly out of 126, prefer Mr. Crawford, *or dare risk their popularity by openly declaring such preference to their constituents.*

The Editors of the state paper [the Albany Argus] may amuse themselves for the time being, and attempt to delude the public, by making an array of regular and irregular candidates, but they know while they do it, that the trick will not succeed unless in imposing on the simple friends of Mr. Crawford at a distance; and they feel, in spite of their efforts to find solace by giving credence to their own inventions, that the power which supported them is broken, and that the hand which fed them can no longer deal out the public bread to his servile dependants. If the Argus can persuade the next Legislature that it is the interest of the state to pay a press for supporting the political ascendency of a knot of would-be-dictators in Albany, it will display more cleverness than we give it credit for, and its conductors may then hope to convince the good people of New-York that Mr. Crawford is the fittest man for the Presidency, and Mr. Van Buren the most proper candidate for a seat in the cabinet or a foreign mission.—We apprehend, however, that these events are all equally improbable, and we shall proceed to enumerate the members elect to our next Legislature, with the thorough conviction that in naming them we read over the death warrants of Mr. Crawford, Mr. Van Buren, and poor Messrs. Leake and Croswell, whom we really pity, because they must suffer for the sins of others.—They have erred but at second-hand, and, like Shakspeare's apothecary, have to thank their necessities and not their will for the dilemma into which they are plunged.

From the Providence Gazette.

Ominous.—Elections in various places terminate inauspiciously for the friends of Wm. H. Crawford. The Portland Statesman, the advocate of Mr. Adams, hails as a "glorious triumph" the election of William Burliegh as a Representative to Congress from the district of York. His majority was ninety-two over Mr. M'Intyre, the Crawford candidate. On the prospect of this election, says the Statesman, "hung all the hopes of Holmes and King;" and to insure success, "all the Crawford machinery in the State, and all the engines of corruption, were busily employed."

The following is from the New-Haven *Columbian Register*, the leading republican paper in Connecticut, and its statement may be relied on:

The editors of the Advocate, and all others enlisted in the service of Mr. Crawford, may rest assured that *public opinion* with Republicans in this state, will *settle* four votes against Mr. Crawford's pretensions, to one in his favor. It is not in the power of intrigue, and editorial bombast and misrepresentation, to give the votes of this state to Mr. Crawford, either by the people or the Legislature.

FROM THE LONDON CHRISTIAN OBSERVER.

A circumstance scarcely credible, has transpired before the Commissioners of Government, respecting Ireland, which casts great light on the state of that unhappy country, and proves that education and literature are not among the causes of its maladies: it is, that, in eleven counties, *there is not a single bookseller's shop!* Those who argue that education tends to excite a spirit of discontent and insubordination among the poor, will find it somewhat difficult to apply their theory to the actual state of Ireland. The friends of education, on the contrary, will feel themselves encouraged to renewed zeal and exertion in diffusing this invaluable boon, from every new proof either of the evils which result from its absence, or of the blessings which, when rightly directed, it invariably confers.

ACADEMIC DIALOGUE.

It is said that the following dialogue lately passed between a great astronomer, M. de la Place, and another academician, whose philosophical attainments are not reckoned of the first order. The scene of it was in the study of M. de la Place, who was sitting at his table, while his friend, the Academician, stretched himself with great *nonchalance* upon the sofa:—A. "Pray, M. de la Place, what is your opinion of the Greek paradox about the impossibility of motion?" M. de la Place. "The use of the word 'paradox' relieves me from the necessity of answering the question."—A. "Does *matter*, then, really move in space?"—(Stirring himself.)—M. de la Place. "Yes, sir, it sometimes moves on a sofa."

Dr. Walker, Professor of Natural History in the College of Edinburgh, remarked of the *Lauristinus* and *Furze*, that it was easy to see they were not natives of Scotland, "for no sensible Scots plant would ever think of flowering at Christmas."

The Pilot, by the author of the *Spy*, is announced in the London Courier of Oct. 15, for publication early in Nov. by John Miller, No. 69 Fleet street.

Legislature of North-Carolina.

SENATE....WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26.

Mr. Brittain presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of Buncombe county, praying that a company be incorporated for the purpose of making a Turnpike Road from Ashville by the Warm Springs to the Tennessee Line—also a bill to carry the prayer of the petitioners into effect; which passed its first reading, and on motion of Mr. Brittain, the bill and petition were referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Hill of Franklin, presented the following resolution:

That a select joint committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of amending the Judiciary system so far as relates to the Circuit Courts of this State, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Which was agreed to, and Messrs. Hill of Franklin, Martin, Seawell, Cameron and Welborn were appointed to compose the committee on the part of the Senate.

Thursday, Nov. 27.—On motion of Mr. Welborn, the Committee on Criminal Law were instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing an act passed in 1819, directing the County Courts to pay fees to certain persons therein named in certain cases.—Agreed to.

Mr. Speight introduced a resolution, the object of which was to require of the Board of Internal Improvements, the reasons why they have not, agreeably to a resolution of the last Assembly, disposed of a part of the services of the Civil Engineer: And whether or not it would be to the interest of the State to retain the Engineer, and if retained, to enquire into the expediency of reducing his salary to a sum not exceeding ——— Thousand Dollars—which, on motion of Mr. Cameron, was laid on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, Nov. 21.—James Iredell, Esq. the member from the town of Edenton, appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Martin, of Rockingham, introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, many of the good people of this State, believing it essential to the future prosperity of themselves, and their posterity to amend the Constitution thereof; and having, in the exercise of an unquestionable right, duly selected Delegates from their several counties, for the purpose of proposing amendments to the same: and the Delegates aforesaid having convened in Raleigh agreeable to appointment, and in convention, did agree on sundry amendments thereto, for the consideration of their constituents: And whereas, this House believe it their bounden duty at all times, when fundamental principles become a question, to afford the free citizens of this State an opportunity of expressing and ascertaining their collective sentiments thereon: therefore,

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed, with special instructions to report a bill to this House, for the purpose of causing polls to be opened and held in each county in this State, at the usual times and places of holding elections for members of the next Legislature, for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people on the proposed Constitution, and to cause due returns thereof to be made to the next Legislature.

Resolved further, That ——— thousand copies of the existing Constitution, and the Constitution as amended, be printed for the information of the citizens of this State.

Mr. Alston withdrew the resolution which he submitted yesterday, instructing the Treasurer of this State, to give a statement of the amount of capital stock invested in the several Banks of this State, &c.

Saturday, Nov. 23.—Mr. Ashe presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of the counties of Cumberland and Bladen, praying for a repeal of a law passed at the last session, directing the running of the dividing line between the said counties: ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Alston withdrew the resolution submitted by him a few days since, relative to the Banks of this State, and substituted the following:

Resolved, That a joint select committee be appointed to enquire into the state and condition of the several incorporated Banks in this State; whether their Notes are at this time redeemed agreeably to their charter with specie; and if not, to ascertain when the said Banks will be ready to resume specie payments; and also to enquire whether the Notes of said Corporations, or any of them, have depreciated from their extrinsic value, and if they have so depreciated, to investigate and report the means, if any, of improving and sustaining the credit of said notes.

Which resolution was sent to the Senate for concurrence.

TREASURY REPORT.

The following Report was received from the Treasurer, read, referred to the Committe of Finance; and ordered to be printed:

To the honorable, the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina.

GENTLEMEN:—By the Laws of the State, it is made a part of my official duty to inform you, that the *Receipts* at the Treasury of North-Carolina for the year commencing with the first day of November, 1822, and ending with the last day of October, 1823, including sundry payments of arrearages, and the public taxes of every other description which became due and were paid at the Treasury of this State within that period—together with the Dividends declared by our State Bank on the stock or shares held in it by North-Carolina—the purchase money or proceeds of the vacant and unappropriated lands lately entered, and paid for in course of the time above mentioned—and the collection made from the bonds given by the purchasers of the Public Lands near Raleigh, which were sold in 1820, amount to $114,613 74 1-6.

To this sum, the balance remaining in the Treasury on the first day of November, 1822, and thereafter to be accounted for, as reported to the last General Assembly, being added, to wit, $114,461 99, an aggregate amount of $229,075 74 1-6 is formed.

From this sum total, disbursements have been made within the time first above mentioned, including the Treasury Notes and other monies burnt, to the amount of $119,552 51. The vouchers for which have been handed over to the Comptroller, and are, of course, in readiness for the examination of the Committee of Finance.

This expenditure, being deducted from the aggregate amount above mentioned, will be found to leave a balance of $169,723 21 5-6, remaining in the Treasury of this State on the 1st day of November instant—say on the 1st day of November, 1823, and hereafter to be accounted for. It may be proper, however, here to observe, that $3,187 11 of this balance, being the proceeds of vacant lands entered and paid for, are appropriated by law for the promotion of Agriculture, &c. which being deducted, will leave $106,537 10 5-6 only, for the ordinary purposes and support of the government.

In the printed statements, furnished by the Comptroller for the use of the members of the present General Assembly, the several items forming the reception and expenditure above mentioned, will be found, entered in their proper places and under different heads.

The nett amount of the dividends declared by the President and Directors of the State Bank, upon the shares held in it by North-Carolina, including as well the dividend of December, 1822, as that of June, 1823, (after deducting the interest claimed and retained by that corporation, as due it under the provisions of the act of Assembly of 1811, on account of the unpaid-for shares of the stock held therein by this State, up to the first Monday of December last,) was $18,019 76; of which sum $13,762 65, were paid over to the Public Treasury by the officers of that Bank, in money of the emissions of 1783 and 1785, and were thereupon burnt and destroyed, as the law directs. The remainder, being $4,257 11, was had in notes of the Bank, there being, at that time, no more money of the emissions above mentioned in the vaults of the Bank.

Of the sum of $109,724 21 5-6 above mentioned, as being the balance due and payable from the Public Treasurer to the State of North-Carolina, on the first day of the present month, viz. on the first day of November 1823, $53,738 83, are deposited and stand at my credit, as Public Treasurer, in the State Bank of North-Carolina, at Raleigh:—$36,991 20 are deposited and stand at my credit, in like manner, in the Bank of Newbern, in Raleigh: And $17,289 36 are deposited in like manner, and stand at my credit, as Public Treasurer, in the Bank of Cape-Fear, at Fayetteville:—The remainder is in the public chest, and is kept there to be at hand and in readiness to meet the demands or expenditures of the day.

In the month of December last, John Patton, Esq. the commissioner appointed by Gov. Holmes, to superintend the selling, &c. of the lands belonging to this state, commonly called the Cherokee Lands, paid into the Public Treasury, the sum of $3,773 15½, being the nett proceeds of the sales made by him and which had come into his hands in *cash*, as commissioner aforesaid: which sum was forthwith and agreeably to law, placed at the credit of the Board of Internal Improvements; as has been likewise and since that period, in the course of the late fiscal year, the further sum of $5,883 49½, collected from the purchasers at the sales made by Messrs. Franklin and Mebane, and Welborn and Taliaferro.

Colonel Patton, the commissioner above mentioned, at the same time handed over likewise at the Treasury, the bonds taken to secure the payment of the balance of the purchase money of the lands sold by him as aforesaid, amounting to $28,710 65; the whole of which were placed on file, none of them having become due or payable until very lately.

The Public Treasurer has rendered to the Board of Internal Improvements an account of his *Receipts* and *Expenditures* from the 1st of November, 1822, to the 1st of November, 1823, embracing the sums above mentioned, together with all other monies received by him, which are subject to its Drafts or disposal: which shews or leaves in his hands yet to be accounted for, the sum of $17,361 38½.

From the statement which commences this Report, it will be seen, that the expenditures or Disbursements at the Treasury for the last year, including the Money burnt, exceeded the Balance which remained in the Public Treasury on the 1st day of November, 1822, by several Thousand Dollars:—It is believed, however, that in the course of the present fiscal year, the *Dividends* which will probably be declared by the State Bank on the Stock held in it by this State, being well nigh disencumbered and released from the redemption of the old paper Money, will so materially add to the balance remaining in the Public Treasury on the 1st day of November inst. already and above reported, as to render it fully and perhaps more than commensurate to the support of Government.

Much and respectfully,
Gentlemen,
Your ob't. servant,
JOHN HAYWOOD, *Pub. Treas'r.*

The Exposes or Statements of the affairs of the three several Banks of this State, required by a Resolution of the last Assembly, will be laid before the Legislature on Monday next.

J. H.

Raleigh, Nov. 22*d*, 1823.

Tuesday, Nov. 25.—The Speaker laid before the house a communication from the Public Treasurer inclosing, in pursuance of a resolution of last session, statements of the situation of the concerns of the several banks in this State, which were read and sent to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Wilkins it was resolved, That a select Committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of amending the 9th and 10th sections of an act passed in 1813, to amend the Militia laws of this State in such a way as not to require the infliction of the several penalties contained in the tenth section of said act, for a failure to observe in every particular the requisitions of the ninth section of said act: whether or not less penalties than [illegible] would answer a better purpose: And that [illegible] committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.—Messrs. Wilkins, Sellers, Campbell and Rainey were named as Committee.

A message was received from the Senate stating that they had passed a resolution in favor of Judge Norwood, and asking the concurrence of this house. The resolution was rejected, but on motion of Mr. [illegible] who voted in the majority, the same was re-considered and passed in its first and third readings.

The bill to repeal an act passed in the year 1818, fixing on the sum hereafter to be paid to the State for vacant lands, was read the second time. Mr. Stanly moved for the indefinite postponement: and after some debate, in which Mr. Leonard and Mr. P. Ashe opposed the postponement, and advocated the bill, altering the present terms of entering land, from ten cents to five cents per acre,—the question was taken by yeas and nays, on Mr. S's motion, and carried.—77 to 45.

Wednesday, November 26.—Messrs. Stanly, Tindell, Strange, T. N. Mann and Taylor were appointed a committee on the resolution submitted in the Senate, enquiring into the expediency of amending the Judiciary system. And the committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of passing a law for dividing the state into three supreme judicial districts, the Eastern, the Middle and the Western; and to provide that a Supreme Court be held in the present Judges of the Supreme Court once a year or oftener in each of the districts. And further to enquire, whether it will not promote the public interest to constitute said courts as courts of Chancery:—And that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Taylor presented a Bill fixing the time for giving notice to endorsers of bills and notes in certain cases—Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Garey, from the committee appointed to conduct the balloting for Brigadier General of the 2d Brigade 2nd 8th Division, reported that Jesse Speight was duly elected.

The following bills passed their third reading:

The bill to repeal an act passed in 1819, to alter the time of holding two of the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Burke.—The bill to repeal part the 4th section of an act passed by the General Assembly in 1806, to revise the Militia Laws, relative to the Artillery Companies of Light Infantry, Grenadiers and Riflemen.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER OF TUESDAY [illegible]

SENATE....FRIDAY, NOV. 28.

Mr. Pearsall presented the following resolution: That a select committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of altering the Inspection Laws of this State, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise, which was agreed to.

Mr. Bryan presented a Bill to amend an act to provide for children born before the making of their parent's will—Read the first time, and referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Bryan, Gibbs, Albritton and Callaway.

Saturday, Nov. 29.—A message was received from the House of Commons proposing to ballot immediately for Governor and nominating for the appointment Gov. Holmes—Agreed to.

Mr. Hill, of Franklin, from the committee to whom was referred the Resolution relative to an amendment of the Judiciary system, so far as regards the Circuit Courts, reported a bill to amend and explain an act passed in 1806, for the more convenient administration of justice within this State, by providing relief for the counties in certain suits in their Superior Courts of Law and Equity, have or may so accumulate that they cannot be tried at the regular terms of those Courts—Read the first time.

Monday, Dec. 1.—Mr. Williams, from the balloting committee for Governor, reported that Gabriel Holmes was duly elected.

Mr. Wellborn presented a Bill to amend an act to extend and improve the turnpike leading from Wilkesborough to the Tennessee line, so far as respects the appointment of commissioners; also a bill to amend an act to appoint commissioners to lay off a road leading across the mountains from Wilkesborough to Mrs. Bond's in Rutherford county—which were read the first time, and the latter referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. M'Leod presented a bill to repeal the latter clause of the 8th and the whole of the 9th, 10th, and 11th sections of an act passed in 1824, to promote Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures in this State—Read the first time and referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

The engrossed bill for the relief of Owen, was read the second time.

Mr. Speight moved to amend the same by adding the following section:

"*And be it further enacted*, That all and every person heretofore convicted of the crime of larceny in this State, be and is hereby restored to credit in the same manner, as if he or she had not been convicted of any crime."

Mr. Speight called for the Yeas and Nays on the adoption of this amendment, which were Yeas 2—Nays 55. The bill was then read the third time and ordered to be engrossed. It is therefore a law.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, Nov. 28.—Mr. [illegible] from the Committee to whom was referred the Message of the Governor's Message with [illegible] reservation of lands which certain Cherokee Indians claim under the provisions of the treaties concluded at the Cherokee Agency on the 8th of July, 1817, and at Washington City on the 27th day of [illegible]

...ular the requisi... of said act; and ...lties than those ...ction would not ... And that said ... report by bill or ...ns, Sellers, Smith, ...re named as the ...

...l from the Senate, ...sed a resolution ...l, and asking the ... The resolution ...on of Mr. Hassel ...ty, the same was ...n its first, second ...

...act passed in the ...m hereafter to be ...nt lands, was read ...nly moved for its ... and after some ...nard and Mr. S. ...stponement, and ...ring the present ...m ten cents to five ...ion was taken, by ... motion, and car...

...5.—Messrs. Stan... Mann and Tay... mittee on the re... Senate, enquiring ...ending the Judi... committee were in... the expediency of ...g the state into ...stricts, the East... Western; and to ... Court be held by ...e Supreme Court ... each of the said ... enquire, whether ... public interest to ...courts of Chance... by bill or other...

... Bill fixing the ...ndorsers of bonds ...—Referred to the ...

...ommittee appoint... ...ng for Brigadier... ...nd 8th Division, ... was duly elected. ...ed their third pe...

...t passed in 1822, ...ling two of the ...r Sessions for the ...bill to repeal in ...ct passed by the ...6, to revise the ...e Artillery Com... Grenadiers and ...

...F TUESDAY, DEC. 2. ...Y, NOV. 28. ...the following Re... ...committee be ap... ...expediency of al... ...of this State; and ...report by bill or ...ed to. ...Bill to amend an ...n born after the ...will—which was ...erred to a select ... Messrs. Bryan, ...way. ...nessage was re... ...Commons, pro... ...ly for Governor, ...pointment Gabriel ...

...om the commit... ...e Resolution re... ...of the Judiciary ...e Circuit Courts, ...nd extending the ...e convenience ...in this State, by ...ounties in which ...orts of Law ... ...ecumulate. ...regular terms of ...st time. ...illiams, from the ...vernor, reported ...duly elected. ...a bill to amend ...o the two ... ...gh to the Tennes... ...the appointment ...bill to amend an ...ers to view and ...ss the mountain ...s. Bogle's in Ire... ...ad the first time. ...he committee of ...

...bill to repeal the ...the whole of the ...s of an act pass... ...iculture and Do... ...is State, read ...o the committee ...

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...IONS. ...claim from the ...ferred that part ...which relates to ...certain Cl... ...he provisions of ...the Cherokee ...ly, 1817, and ...a day of Febr...

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING DECEMBER 4 1823.

☞ *Salt* has advanced a little in price, since our last, in consequence of the river continuing so low; but the price will certainly decline, as soon as the river rises.—The stock of *Dry Goods*, we are informed, is as good as at any former period during the season.

We have hitherto refrained from noticing the accident which the Steam Boat *North-Carolina* met with, on her passage from Wilmington to this place, because the amount of damage sustained was not known; but we believe it is now pretty correctly ascertained, that the loss, including the cost of raising and repairing the Boat, will not exceed $4000. The Boat, at the time it sunk, had goods on board to the value of $30,000. It is much to be regretted, that the navigation of the Cape-Fear should be attended with any interruption or risk, when both might be so easily prevented, by the appropriation of a small sum to its improvement: we say a *small* sum, in comparison with the great advantages which would accrue to the State from its expenditure.

New Waverly Novel.—Messrs. Carey & Lea, of Philadelphia, have in the press a new novel, by the author of Waverly, &c. The scene is laid in Scotland, about twenty years since. The *National Gazette*, of the 25th inst. contains the first chapter of the forth-coming work; and from that, we judge, that it will be read with no less avidity and delight than the others which have preceded it.

The *Elizabeth City Star*, in publishing the report of the committee, in the late Convention, giving a comparative view of the free population, as well as the federal numbers of the several counties in this state, as also the amount of taxes paid by the several counties, for the last three years,—makes the following remarks:

"By this our readers will readily perceive, that all their overwhelming majorities in the West, in favor of the amendment of the CONSTITUTION, they have, in arraying the West against the East, (in Federal numbers) been compelled to give a majority to the East, of more than 11,000—and in the amount of taxes paid into the Treasury in the year 1820, by the non-represented counties, (meaning those opposed to the Convention) exceeded the amount paid by the represented counties, (meaning those in favor of Convention) by near $10,000—these are facts that speak a language too plain to require comment. The unreasonableness and injustice of the complaints of our western brethren, must, we think, now be obvious to every impartial mind—they have fished so long and so deep that they have at last entangled themselves in their own net."

Now the report expressly states, that the western counties,—for no one can deny that Ashe and Person are in the *western* part of the state,—out-number the East, in federal population, *eleven thousand, seven hundred and fifty-six;* and the difference in *free population* is far greater, being upwards of *fifty thousand.* Does this look like giving a majority to the East?

The difference in favor of the eastern counties, as to *taxes*, is only about *eight thousand dollars;* and add to the East the two *western* counties of Ashe and Person, and the difference does not then amount to *ten thousand dollars!* These *facts*, it is true, "speak a language too plain to require comment;" but it is a language which loudly proclaims the glaring inequality which exists under our present constitution.

But give the *Star* all the advantages it claims from the report, and the most that can be said is, that the two sections of the state are pretty near upon an *equality* with each other, as regards federal numbers and taxation: if, then, it can be shown, that they are also on an equality, as to representation and political influence, then we will admit "the unreasonableness and injustice of the complaints of the West." Let us see how the case stands in this view:

The counties not represented in the Convention, (in which, it will be recollected, are included two *western* counties,) have a federal population of 284,263, and a free population of 199,979: they pay taxes to the amount of $33,798 87: the number of representatives which they send to the General Assembly is 120.

The counties represented, having a federal population of 272,431, a free popuiation of 233,933, and paying $23,908 66 in taxes, send only *sixty-six!*

With these *facts* before him, the Star speaks of the "*obvious* unreasonableness and injustice of the claims of the West!" If they really are so "*obvious*" to him, he must have an uncommon keenness of perception;

"For optics sharp, it needs, we ween,
To see what is not to be seen."

The report shows, most conclusively, that the complaints of the West are just and reasonable; and it is beyond the power of sophistry, from that document, to prove the contrary. If the editor of the *Star* will *examine* the report, he will then be better able to judge who it is that is "entangled in his own net."

It is a little singular the *Star* did not make the grand discovery before; for the facts contained in the report are not *new:* they have been repeatedly published; and the friends of a Convention have uniformly urged them, as irrefragable arguments in support of their claims. If, therefore, they now so *obviously* expose the injustice of the West, the public, as well as the editor of the *Star*, must hitherto have been very blind.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Gov. Wilson, in his message to the Legislature of South-Carolina, now in session, bears the following testimony to the beneficial effects experienced in that state, from the appropriation of a portion of the public funds to the support of Elementary Schools:

"The Free Schools throughout the state, have been found to be extremely useful, and from being located in every district, many a hidden spark of genius is discovered, and wrested from its native rubbish. The same equal and liberal principles that now exist in this system of early education, if continued, must be productive of that happy period, when every native citizen shall be enabled to read the inspirations of wisdom, and to write his own name."

MURDER.

A most foul murder was committed in New-York, on the 21st ultimo, on the body of James Murray, of Boston. The deceased had been working in the latter city for four or five years, and had saved of his earnings nearly five hundred dollars. He went to New-York, to embark at that place for Buenos Ayres; and at the house of a Mr. *John Johnson*, where he lodged, he was cruelly murdered, for the sake of the poor pittance of his five years' toil. The body was found in Water-street, on the following morning, with a rope round the neck, and without any clothes except a flannel shirt: it was taken to the old Alms-House, and exposed to public view until the 24th, for the purpose of being recognized. The murder caused great excitement in the city; and it is stated in the *Spectator*, that not less than twenty thousand persons called to view the body on Sunday. Johnson has been apprehended; and circumstances which have come to light, seem to be conclusive as to his guilt.

Since writing the above, the New-York papers inform us, that Johnson has confessed his guilt, and states that he had no accomplices in the deed; that he murdered Murray in the dead of night, and concealed the body in his cellar from Tuesday until Friday night, when he dragged it to the place where it was found on Saturday morning. The horrors of a guilty conscience compelled him to the acknowledgment.

THE WAVERLY NOVELS.

We have been obliged with the following extract of a letter from a gentleman, a student of Divinity, in Edinburg, to his father in Cambridge, dated Sept. 12, in answer to fresh inquiries respecting the *authorship* of the celebrated Scotch Novels.

"Sir Walter Scott is (*sine dubio*) author of the Waverly Novels. No one disputes it here. The only doubt is, whether he be sole author, or joint with Peter ——, and Professor W——. I say he is sole author."

Considering the circle in which the letter writer is familiar, there can be no doubt of the correctness of the opinion. The volumes certainly appear to have the uniformity of a particular tree. If there were grafts upon it, would not the leaves, as well as the fruit differ, a little from the stock.

Boston Galaxy.

At Belfast in Maine, on the 12th inst. the tavern of Samuel Jackson was entirely destroyed by fire, and melancholy to relate, his daughter, about 16 years of age, perished in the flames. Three other stores and houses, with five or six barns, were also consumed before the fire was got under.

Nearly *thirty thousand* men are at present employed on the great canal between Texel and Amsterdam. The marshy earth which is found towards the bottom of the canal, is taken out with bag-nets, and fills more than a thousand boats each day. The canal will be twenty-five feet in depth, so that the largest East and West Indiamen, may pass direct to Amsterdam without unloading part of their cargoes at the Texel. The canal will be more than sixty English miles long, and will cost, without including the great flood-gates, more than ninety million guilders.—*London Paper.*

Prevention of fire.—M. Cadet Vaux, considering that fires in dwelling houses begin in numerous instances, in the chimney, and that means cannot always be applied in time to extinguish the fire at its commencement, turned his thoughts to the discovery of some method for effecting this purpose. He reflected that combustion cannot be carried on without the presence of vital air, and consequently if the air in a chimney on fire could be rendered mephitic, the fire must go out. This object he obtained by the simple means of throwing flour of sulphur on the fire in the grate, the mephitic exhalation of which extinguished the fire, as it would suffocate any living creature. A Roman nobleman has not only repeated this experiment with entire success, but, being desirous of ascertaining whether an ignited body suspended in the chimney would be extinguished in the same manner, he caused a faggot to be suspended in a chimney, nearly at the summit, and set on fire: though by its situation it was nearly in contact with the external air, the flames were instantaneously extinguished by throwing a handful of flour of sulphur on the coals below.

ANOTHER INDICTMENT.

The Editor of the New-England Galaxy was yesterday summoned to the bar of the Municipal Court, to answer to an indictment found by the grand jury on the complaint of his excellency Alexis Esutaphieve, "consul of the emperor of all the Russias." The indictment alledges the publication of three several libels, in the Galaxy of Sept. 1, 1820—Nov. 30, 1821—and Nov. 7, 1823. The trial is continued to the next term of the Court. It is not recollected that his excellency's name has ever before appeared in the Galaxy.—*Boston paper.*

MARRIED,

In Marlboro' District, S. C. on Thursday evening, 20th Nov. by the Rev. Joseph P. Copeland, Mr. Abel Evans, of Alabama, to Miss Martha, daughter of Mr. David Mandaville.

On the same day, by the Rev. Mr. Daniel McKay, Mr. Samuel Edwards, to Miss Susannah Bennett.

Also, by the Rev. Mr. Boswell, Mr. Lewis Thomas, to Miss —— Cook, daughter of Mr. James Cook.

In Richmond county, on 27th Nov. by Samuel Goodwin, Esq. Mr. David Quick, from Marlboro' District, S. C. to Miss Betsey Pitts, of the former place.

DIED,

In this town, on the 21st ultimo, in the 26th year of his age, Mr. *Thomas Harrison*, a native of Sligo, Ireland, but for several years a resident of this place. His disease was a lingering one, and of a peculiarly afflicting character; but before his sufferings with the most exemplary fortitude, and afforded, both in his sickness and death, a lively example of the power of faith, and the reality of religion. To him death had no terrors: he welcomed the 'grim messenger' as a friend, and yielded up his spirit in the full assurance of a blissful immortality.

"The gates of Death, how bright they shine,
When saints the call obey;
A light from Heaven, an arm divine,
Are with them on the way."

In Orange county, a short time since, after an illness of a few hours, Isaac Holt, Esq. a useful and respectable citizen.

Cotton Bagging

For Sale, at six months credit, by

ROBERT JAFFRAY & Co.

November 27, 1823.——4t29.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

FROM THE CAPE-FEAR RECORDER, NOV. 29.

ARRIVED.

French ship Le Grand Thomas, Herrieux, from Point Petre, to Timothy Savage, Jr. & Co.

French brig L'Canteliet, Longuemare, from Martinique, to James A. Berry & Co.

Brig Jane, Davis, from St. Croix, to Lazarus and Whitmarsh.

Brig Ruth, Parker, from Havana, to Timothy Savage, Jr. & Co.

Schooner Revenue, Darling, from New-York, to Dudley and Dickenson.

Schooner Sylvia, Wade, 14 days from St. Croix, in ballast, to Lazarus and Whitmarsh.

Schooner Diligence, Eustis, from Grenada, to John M'Komb, Jr.

Schooner Archer, Given, 5 days from Philadelphia, to Stow & Whittier.

CLEARED,

Brig Juno, Lawrence, for Port-au-Prince, by James A. Berry & Co.

Brig Abeona, Blinn, for Havana by Wm. H. Lippitt.

Sch'r. Fair Play, Godfrey, for Kingston, (Jam.) by Stow & Whittier.

ARRIVED,

Since the Recorder of last Saturday,

Brig Ellen, Salter, from St. Vincents: 54 Punch's Rum, 35 Hhds. Molasses, &c. to Richard Tibbitts.

Below, Brig Francis, from Port-au-Prince, 160 bags Coffee.

Sloop Avons, J. Hodges, master, from Charleston, South-Carolina.

CLEARED,

Brig Fair Trader, Davis, for Jamaica.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly,

BY A COMMITTEE OF MERCHANTS.

MERCHANDISE.	*Qu'ty vented.*	*From D. C*	*To D. C*
Beef, Fresh in Market	lb.	3	4
Beef, Northern	bbl.	7 50	8 00
Brandy, Cogniac,	gallon.	1 [illegible]	1 50
Apple, plenty.	do	[illegible]	45
Peach,	do.	40	45
Bacon,	lb.	9	10
Beeswax,	do.	30	31
Butter,	do	15	20
Bagging (abundant)	yard,	22	28
Coffee, Prime Green,	lb.	27	28
2d & 3d qual.	do	25	26
Candles, Mould,	do	15	15
Spermaceti,	do		54
Cotton,	do	10	13 1-8
Corn,	bushel	35	40
Copperas	lb.	3½	
Flax	do	1	1
Flaxseed, Rough,	bushel	85	90
Flour, Fine,	barrel.	$5	
Superfine,	do		5½
Fish, Herrings	do	5 00	6 00
Mullet	do	6 00	
Feathers	lb.	35	37½
Gin, Holland,	gallon,	90	1 10
Country,	do	43	45
Ginger	lb.	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	groce	12½	
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	lb.		
West India,	do		
Iron,	100 lb.	4½ 00	5 00
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2 50	
Flotant	do	3 00	
Lime,	cask,	2 00	3 00
Lard	lb.	8	10
Leather, Skirting	do	35	37½
Sole	do	28	30
Bridle	side	3 00	5 00
Lead, Bar	lb.	9	10
Logwood	100 lb.	3 00	
Molasses,	gallon,	35	38
Nutmegs	lb.	2 50	3 00
Nails, Cut, Assorted	do	8	
Wrought	do		
Nankeens, Blue	piece,	1 40	
Yellow	do	60	65
Shingles	1000	1 50	2 00
Oats,	bush	30	35
Oil, Curriers	barrel.	20 00	25 00
Linseed	gallon	85	1 00
Pork	barrel.	11 00	13 00
Porter London,	dozen	3 50	
Philadelphia,	g do	2 50	3 00
Pepper,	lb.	24	25
Pimento,	do	25	26
Plaster Paris,	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Dunonts,	Keg,	8 00	
Others,	do		
Paints, White Lead	do	3 25	3 75
Spanish Brown	do	2 00	2 50
Yellow Ochre	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon,	80	1 00
Wind. Island,	do	70	80
New-England,	do	45	50
Rice,	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins	box,	3 00	4 00
Rugs	lb.	2	6
Shot,	Bag,	3 00	
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 lb.	10 00	10 50
Common,	do	9 00	9 50
Loaf,	lb	17	20
Salt, Liverpool,	bush	1 25	
Turks Island,	do	1 10	1 25
St. Ubes, &c.	do		
Salts, Epsom	lb.	25	30
Glauber	do	7½	
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	14	16
German	do	15	18
Salt-Petre	do	12½	20
Fallow,	do	6	7
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1 65	2 00
Hyson,	do	1 20	1 25
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 lb.	3 00	4 00
Manufactured,	do	5 00	20
Tin, ½ x	box	16 00	17 50
Verdigris	lb.	65	
Wheat,	bush.	90	
Whiskey,	gallon,	40	42
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	do	1 25	1 50
Port,	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	do	80	

Tract Depository.

A SUPPLY of Religious Tracts, belonging to the *American Tract Society*, kept constantly on hand and for sale, at the Society's rates. Apply to

THOMAS D. BURCH, *Agent.*

Fayetteville, N. C. Dec 2, 1823.—3t29

Taken Up,

AND committed to the jail of this county, on the first of this month, a negro man, who calls himself Israel Jacobs, slender made, dark complexion, about 5 feet nine inches high, twenty years of age, and stutters when spoken to. His clothing consists of mixt homespun coat and striped homespun trowsers; and he says he belongs to Samuel Phillips, of Sampson county, N. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. 27tf

SAMUEL MAULTSBY, *Jailor.*

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Duncan McLeran, deceased, are earnestly requested to come forward immediately and make payment to the subscribers, or they will positively find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer.

JAMES McLERAN, } *Admrs.*
ANGUS TAYLOR. }

Fayetteville, Dec. 3, 1823. 3t29

COTILLION PARTIES.

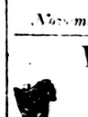
MR. SANSAY

RESPECTFULLY informs those gentlemen, who have subscribed to his COTILLION PARTIES, that they will commence this evening, the 4th inst. at 7 o'clock, and will be continued every Wednesday following.

N. B. As Mr. Sansay contemplates that his stay in this place will not be longer than six weeks or two months, having now opened his school, he solicits the patronage immediately of those wishing to enter. 27*

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, in Chatham county, near Tyson's Mills, on Deep River, containing about three hundred acres; a considerable part of which is bottom land, of good quality, and a sufficient quantity now under fence and ready for cultivation, to employ six or eight hands to advantage.



The improvements consist of a handsome

Young Apple Orchard,

of choice, late fruit,

A comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, and other necessary Out-houses; all of which are situated on a hill, which commands an almost entire view of the plantation, and renders it one of the most beautiful seats in this part of the county. Persons disposed to purchase, are invited to view the premises and judge for themselves. The terms of sale will be liberal and advantageous to the purchaser; who can also (if required) be accommodated with stock, of every description. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or, in his absence, to Archibald M'Bryde, Esq.

WILLIAM L. HAYES.

Chatham County, Nov. 25.——27tf.

NEW FASHIONABLE

BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

At the Sign of the Big Boot and Shoe.

THE subscriber, occupying the stand in the North West corner of Market square, has just opened and offers to the attention of the people of Fayetteville and its vicinity, a general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES of the latest fashions, and most approved manufacture. In his assortment are—

Ladies' first qual. Morocco Buckle and Strap Shoes
do do do Perry Ties
do do do Boot heeled Slippers
do do Seal Boots
do do Stuff do
do do do walking Shoes.

These shoes having been selected with attention, for the exclusive purpose of retailing, a recommendation of quality and fashion can be confidently given.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

November 26——26tf.

Candles, Fish, &c.

20 Boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles
20 Barrels of Mullets, in prime order
10 Bags Green Coffee
1 Cask Old Fort Wine,
Just received and for sale, by

WILLIAMS & FENN.

November 27, 1823.——3t28.

H. G. Nelson & Co.

HAVE just received, in addition to their former stock, ninety packages BOOTS AND SHOES, of which the following are a part, viz.

100 pair Boots, first quality
50 do do second do
200 do do sewed Shoetees, first quality
300 do do do second do
450 do pegged do
300 do copper nailed do
300 do sewed Shoes, first quality
300 do do do second quality
400 do pegged do
400 lined and bound Shoes
200 do bound do
500 do coarse Brogans, sewed and pegged
600 do do Shoes do do
1000 do Boys' and Children's Bootees and Shoes
100 do Ladies' Morocco Boots
300 do do do walking Shoes, 1st quality
200 do do do do second quality
500 do Morocco heel'd Pumps
600 do do half heel'd do
1000 do do spring heel'd do
700 do do Misses' and Children's Bootees and Shoes

ALSO,

65 reams Writing Paper
24 doz Morocco Hats
8 cases Straw Bonnets, &c. &c.

Any of the above Goods are offered at wholesale or retail, at a small advance on costs, for cash.

November 20.——25*

Dissolution.

THE connection in business heretofore existing between the subscribers, at this place, under the firm of *Barnum Beach & Co.* and at Boston, under the firm of *Amos Kimball & Co.* is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either of the subscribers.

BARNUM BEACH,
AMOS KIMBALL.

BARNUM BEACH has taken the store lately occupied by B. Beach & Co. where he offers for sale a good assortment of Boots and Shoes, as usual, and continues to manufacture Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions.

AMOS KIMBALL has taken a store in the North East corner of Market Square, where he offers for sale a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions

November 20, 1823.——25*

New Fancy Boot and Shoe Store.

A. G DEAL, informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken the New Store opposite the Cape-Fear Bank, where he has a complete assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses' and Children's fine and coarse BOOTS AND SHOES: he also carries on the manufacturing business, in all its branches. Those wishing to have their boots and shoes made particularly for them, can have them done at short notice and on the most reasonable terms. Orders for manufacturing, left at this store, or that of H. G. Nelson & Co. will be attended to without delay.——25*

CHARLES T. HAIGH,

HAS just received an additional supply of GROCERIES, and now offers for sale the following stock:

12 hhds. prime St. Croix Sugar,
50 bbls. handsome Porto Rico do.
10 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
15 hhds. Demerara Molasses,
6 hhds. prime Green Coffee,
25 bags good Havana do.
10 bags black Pepper and Spice,
Imperial and Hyson Teas, in qr. chests,
50 ps. Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
40 tons Swedes Iron, assorted,
1 ton Patent Shot, do.
40 kegs cut Nails and Brads, do.
10 boxes Whittemore's Cotton Cards,
12 gross Wine Bottles,
6 casks Trace Chains,
Mould Candles,
Best Flotant Indigo,
Share Moulds German blistered Steel,
Liverpool and Alum Salt.

27tf

POETRY.

No loose or wanton, though a wand'ring Muse.

ODE.

Ah, who has power to say,
To-morrow's sun shall warmer glow,
And o'er this gloomy vale of woe
Diffuse a brighter ray?

Ah, who is sure,
Tho' all that can the soul delight
This hour enchants the wond'ring sight,
These raptures will endure?

Is there in life's dull toil
One certain moment of repose,
One ray to dissipate our woes,
And bid reflection smile?

We seek hope's gentle aid:
We think the lovely phantom pours
Her balmy incense on those flow'rs
Which blossom but to fade.

We court love's thrilling dart;
And when we think our joy supreme,
We find its raptures but a dream,—
Its boon—a wounded heart.

We pant for glitt'ring fame,
And when pale envy blots the page
That might have charm'd a future age,
We find tis but a name.

We toil for paltry ore;
And when we gain the golden prize,
And death appears, with aching eyes
We view the useless store.

How frail is beauty's bloom!
The dimpled cheek, the sparkling eye,
Scarce seen before their wonders fly
To decorate a tomb.

Then, since this fleeting breath
Is but the zephyr of a day,
Let conscience make each minute gay,
And brave the shafts of death.

And let the gen'rous mind
With pity view the erring throng,
Applaud the right, forgive the wrong,
And feel for all mankind!

SELECTIONS,
Literary, Religious, &c.

WORKS OF MARIA EDGEWORTH.

FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

If Sir Walter Scott, though universally allowed to be the author of the novels, be entitled to be name of the 'great unknown,' Miss Edgeworth, though remembered with admiration by all who have ever read her, may with equal propriety be called 'the great forgotten.' The appearance of two volumes of a new and uniform edition of her works, from the press to which we are indebted for an edition of the Waverly novels in the same style, has excited in us the wish of recalling an old favorite to the memory of the public. It was formerly young men and women, not to say boys and girls, to whom the reading of the novels of the day was almost exclusively left by their elders; and so ordinary a branch of letters were they esteemed, that we know of more than one respectable social library, of which the rules imposed the same interdict on novels, as the venerable Accusius did on the Greek language; *Græcum est; non legitur*. Of the three novelists who had reached a standard character in English literature, Richardson alone was admitted upon the shelves of serious libraries, protected as he was supposed to be, by number of tomes and stiffness of manner, from the danger of being generally read. While his rivals Fielding and Smollett, however superior in genius and wit, were not without reason placed on the same prohibited list with the licentious authors of an earlier date; and Tom Jones and Peregrine Pickle were as rarely almost to be met with as the New Atalantis. Miss Burney introduced a new era and a new style in works of fiction, and was thought safe reading, as far as a novel could be so; and next to her succeeded Miss Edgeworth. It cannot be said of the latter that she 'burst upon the world;' for her earlier productions, particularly the most elaborate of them, Belinda, scarce ever rose to the first rank in the public estimation. It was her smaller efforts, her 'Parents' Assistant' and 'Popular Tales,' which first opened the hearts of all good people to her writings, and procured her such a popularity, that the Tales of Fashionable Life, and works which followed upon these, were anticipated with an eagerness, and read with a delight, which our youthful readers, who have come forward under the Waverly dispensation, will hardly credit. Had the field been left undisputed to her, we have no doubt she would have sustained the great popularity she then possessed. 'Miraculous invention' was then spoken of, as her characteristic; she was in the full tide of success, and at precisely the time of life when the faculties possess their maturest vigor. At this moment the Waverly star arose. Destined as it was to rise above all that English literature had to show in this department, we well remember that its first reception was by no means triumphant. It may teach a humiliating lesson as to the infallibility of taste, to reflect that many among those who claim deference for their opinions, turned off Waverly as an indifferent thing, nor was it till the appearance of Guy Mannering, that people began to feel that something beyond Greek and Roman fame was at work. Since that time, every other writer in this class has been distanced, and the best established reputations thrown into the shade. So steadily has the public taste and curiosity been urged from this wonderful source, a Waverly novel once or twice a year has grown into such a second nature of our intellectual constitutions, that the rising generation must be at a loss to know what their elder brothers and sisters talked about, before such things existed. We are not sure that men in fact are not beginning to be tired of this long continued exhibition of mental splendor and power; are getting weary of hearing Aristides called the just. It is quite common to hear in circles, not positively azure, that there is a 'great falling off in the two or three last novels;' and certain of the minor wits appear to have grown so uppish, by being pampered on this rich food, that they are amusing themselves with the incredible *niaiserie*, that not Scott, but a certain bugbear of a Dr. Greenfield is the author of these works. The shocking nonsense which has been fabricated on this subject, and inflicted on an unoffending community, shows to what a length the scribbling Jeshorums of the day will run.

In natural guts for a novelist, though inferior to Scott, Miss Edgeworth is inferior to him alone. Where she is inferior, it is not so much in that which properly belongs to the novelist, as in those higher and more splendid qualities, which are rather the portion of the orator and the poet, and which Scott has brought into action, in his tales, by a felicity of application, of which the literary world has no other example. Miss Edgeworth is likewise inferior in learning to Scott; but learning also—profound, minute, professional, and technical learning—was never before tho't of as an accomplishment for a novelist. It remained for the Heart of Midlothian and Mr. Saddletree, to show us, that the niceties of the Scotch game laws in an almost unintelligible jargon of law and latin, could heighten the pathos of a righteous tale. Miss Edgeworth herself, in her Patronage, had made a bold but unsuccessful attempt, to play with this wondrous toy. But in the great qualities of invention, observation of manners, familiarity with life, both elegant and common, of wit and of sense, Miss Edgeworth is not perceptibly inferior to Scott; and in natural powers, if natural they are to be called, is exceeded by him only in that realizing imagination which enables the possessor of it to perceive his mental creations with more than the distinctness of real life, and in that pathos, which is the last great gift by which the poet and the orator exercise their mastery over the human heart. Though inferior, we think, to him in these, we would by no means intimate that Miss Edgeworth does not possess them. A thousand passages, which will recall themselves to all who have read her works, abundantly manifest a vivacity and fertility of imagination, and a tenderness of feeling not often exhibited in an equal degree.

FROM WALN'S DESCRIPTION OF CHINA.

THE DELUGE.

There are few notions, however chimerical or absurd, that may not obtain some degree of plausibility through the ingenuity of the sophist. In asserting the heights of Tartary, situated in the country of the Eleuths, to be the cradle of the human species, or still more emphatically, and perhaps properly, "the foundery of the human race," the votaries of this belief overthrow the whole structure of ancient history, making those parts of Asia, which according to the best chronologists, were unknown to Noah and his immediate posterity, the first regions of the post-diluvian world that were inhabited. That the ancient Scythians, and the Tartars or Tatars, were the same people, will not be disputed; and their descent from Magog one of the posterity of Japhet, is very generally admitted. Magog established himself to the eastward of the Caspain Sea, from whence his descendants extended themselves over the vast regions on the frontiers of China.

Important historical sacrifices have, therefore, been made, solely to support a favourite theory. In the first place, they contend that as certain mountains of the Atlantic chain in Tartary are higher than any other in the world, they were the first to be covered, and the last to be uncovered at the deluge. All nations possess some traditionary accounts of a general or local deluge. Notwithstanding the objections of those freethinkers, that no direct historical account of that event is found among ancient profane writers; that it is impossible to account for the vast quantities of water necessary to overflow the earth to the depth specified; and that there was no necessity for a universal deluge, as the same end might have been accomplished by a partial one, yet the general voice of mankind, at all times, and in all parts of the world, supports the truth of this part of Mosaic history. It would be superfluous to examine the various theories which have been formed upon this various subject, as it is sufficient for our purpose to show that Mount Ararat was the hive from whence the present race of men originally proceeded, and not the heights of Tartary, or Scythia. The theory of Dr. Burnet, who denies the existence of mountains before the flood, is directly contrary to the word of Moses, that "all the *high hills* that were under the whole heaven were covered." Mr. Whiston endeavors to show, that a comet, descending in the plane of the ecliptic towards its perihelion, passed just before the earth on the first day of the deluge, burst the crust of the earth, covering the internal abyss of waters, by the force of attraction, and broke open the fountains of the great deep. According to M. de la Pyrine, the deluge was effected by breaking the subterraneous caverns and pillars of the earth by dreadful earthquakes, and causing it to be swallowed up by the waters; but this idea is equally at variance with Scripture testimony. Mr. Hutchinson asserts, that when the earth was created; the terrestrial matter was entirely dissolved in the aqueous: within the sphere of the earth and water was a vast cavity called by Moses *the deep*; and this internal cavity was filled with the same gross, dark air, that lay upon the exterior of the spherical figure. When light was created the internal air received elasticity sufficient to burst out through the external covering of the earth and water, and the water, descending, filled up the void, and left the earth in a form similar to that which it has at present. Thus, according to him the antediluvian world, as well as the present, consisted of a vast collection, or *nucleus*, of water, called the *great deep*, or the *abyss*; and over this was the shell of earth, perforated in many places, by which means the waters of the ocean communicated with the abyss. The breaking up of these fountains was occasioned by a miraculous pressure of the atmosphere, from the immediate action of the Deity himself; and the air descending to where it had originally been, drove out the waters over the whole face of the dry land. The physical objections to the action of the air upon the water is sufficiently evident: nothing but a continued miracle could have retained the atmosphere, for any time in the abyss, as the pressure of the water would immediately have forced it up again through those holes which afforded it a passage downwards, and which had been opened by the pressure of the air, which must necessarily have been unequal.

The theories of those who advocate a partial deluge, among whom are Isaac Vossius, Mr. Cumberland, Bishop Stillingfleet, and many others, are not more tenable. A partial deluge is in the nature of things impossible. It cannot be imagined that the waters could accumulate upon any country without going off to the sea, while the latter retained its usual level, nor that any part of the sea could remain above the level of the rest. Besides, it is expressly written, that "All flesh died that moved upon the earth, both of fowl and of cattle, and of every creeping thing that creepeth upon the face of the earth, and every man. All in whose nostrils was the breath of life, of all that was in the dry land, died." Again it is said, "Every living substance that I have made will I destroy from off the face of the earth." It is therefore apparent, that a partial deluge cannot be supported but in direct opposition to the word of God.

Traditionary accounts of a deluge, as I have already stated, have been discovered among all the nations of the world; not only among the Egyptians, Ammonians, Arabs, Phrygians, Syrians, Greeks, Ionians, Babylonians Medes, Persians, Indians, Chinese, Japanese and other ancient nations of the old world, but among the Mexicans, Peruvians, Brazilians, Guancha, the natives of Terra Firma, &c. in South America, the aborigines of North America and of the Island of Cuba, and even the savages of Otaheita.

Placing, therefore, implicit faith in the author of the Pentateuch, which is further strengthened by natural appearances, it is necessary to show, as far as may be practicable, that the dove found a resting place for the sole of her foot, and the ark rested on the mountains of Ararat.

All the Eastern writers are unanimous in the opinion, that Noah descended from the ark upon the mountains of Armenia. A valuable tract from Abydenus, has been preserved by Eusebius, that was taken from the Archives of the Medes and Babylonians, not only resembling, in its principal features, the Mosaic account of the deluge, but explicitly pointing out Armenia as the country in which the ark descended, and where its remains were preserved for a long time. Eusebius gives a curious account, to the present purpose, from Melon, who wrote a treatise against the Jews.—He takes notice, among other things, of the person who survived the deluge, retreating with his sons, after the calamity, from Armenia. Part of the ceremony in most of the ancient Egyptian mysteries, consisted in carrying about a ship or boat; which custom, on due examination, will be found to relate to nothing else but Noah and the deluge. The ship of Isis is well known: the name of this, and of all the navicular shrines, was *Baris*, being the very name of the mountain, according to Nicholaus Damascenus, on which the ark of Noah rested, —the Ararat of Armenia. So striking a coincidence could not be the result of accident. In the third volume of M. Perron's Zendavesta, there is an account given of the cosmogony of the Parsees: after relating the circumstances of the deluge, intermingled with fables, but radically correct, it is stated that after the waters had subsided, the mountain of *Albordi* in *Ferakh-kand*, first appeared. Josephus informs us that the Armenians called the spot upon which the ark rested at the descent of Noah, *Apobaterion*, signifying an exit or coming out; and that the inhabitants showed some remains of that stupendous fabric, which they had preserved to that day. Most Pagan writers have left their testimonies of a general deluge, and of the ark in which the select few were secured from inundation. Berosus, the Chaldean, writes, "that some fragments of this vessel are still to be seen in the mountains of the Cordyæans, in Armenia; and that many of them carry off pieces of the pitch which closed its seams, as charms against enchantment." The exact time, in which Berosus existed is unknown, but it is supposed to have been about two hundred and sixty-eight years B. C. Hieronymus, the Egyptian, in his Antiquities of the Phœnicians, as well as many other writers, speak to the same purport. Bu Nicholas of Damascus informs us more explicitly, "That above the province of Minyas, in Armenia, there is a certain stupendous mountain, named Baris, to which it is reported, that many flying at the time of the deluge, by that means escaped; and that a man was borne on an ark to the summit of that mountain, and some fragments of the materials, of which the ark was composed, remain there to this day." He adds, "This, probably, is the man alluded to by Moses, the legislator of the Jews." Abydenus, who lived B. C. about 340, particularly states, that the people of the country used to get small pieces of the wood, which they carried about by way of amulet. Theophilus says expressly, that the remains of the ark were to be seen upon the mountains of Aram, or Armenia; and Chrysostom appeals to it as a thing well known; "Do not, says he, "those mountains of Armenia bear witness of the truth? those mountains where the ark first rested? and are not the remains of it preserved there even unto this day?" (A. D. 407.)

The preservation of the ark for so many ages, notwithstanding this strong corroborating testimony, is wholly incredible, without adverting to the perpetual snow which covers the summit of Ararat; but the united opinions of so many writers conclusively show, that Armenia is the country where Noah descended and this conclusion can suffer no alteration, whether the remains of the ark existed or not. The same general belief, entertained by Pagan writers, cannot diminish in importance, although it should be mixed up with fabulous accounts. In modern times, we have the example of a Dutch traveller, named Struys, who affirms, that he travelled twenty-five miles up mount Ararat to see a Romish hermit; that, after having passed through the three regions of clouds, the first dark and thick, the next cold and full of snow, and the third colder still, he arrived at the cell of the hermit, when he breathed a very serene and temperate air; that the recluse told him he had lived there twenty five years, and never perceived either wind or rain; that on the top of the mountain there still reigned a greater tranquility, whereby the ark was preserved; and that he received, from the hands of the holy father, a cross made of the wood of the ark! The writer has given a formal copy of a certificate to that effect, in his fabricated relation. Teareiro, who wrote the narrative of an embassy from the Portuguese governor of India to Persia, performed by De Meneyes, in 1520, passed over the most elevated regions of Armenia. The natives here pointed out to him the mountain on which the ark of Noah had alighted, with the ark itself resting on it, which they assured him they saw distinctly, and were accustomed to bring down fragments of the wood as relics. Our traveller, however, after gazing long in the most anxious and intent manner, never was able to discover any thing but snow; a circumstance which deeply mortified him, and which he could account for, only by supposing that some extraordinary malady had effected his eyes in consequence of the dazzling white which surrounded them.

* Scripture has represented the renovation of the world, under the image of the wilderness assuming verdure and the aspect of cultivation. It would be a beautiful fulfilment of the prophecy, that it should at once have a double accomplishment,—that nature, receiving fresh beauties, and new riches from the hands of the Missionaries and their converts, should be an outward and visible emblem of that change which had taken place in the mind of man. Let us hope to see the day, when all the blessings of civilization will follow more speedily and amply in the train of missions, than they did of old the conquests and colonies of Rome; and that missionaries will scatter, with a liberal hand, the germ of all the arts, and the seeds of all the natural productions, as well as the seminal principle of a better and God-like nature,—*Naturæ melioris origo*—the ever expanding germ of renovation and immortality.

[*Dougan on Missions.*

RELIGIOUS.

EXTRACT FROM CHALMERS.

On the contest for an ascendency over man, between the Higher Orders of Intelligence.

Who has not felt the workings of a mighty within him, between the power of conscience and the power of temptation. Who does not remember those seasons of retirement, when the calculations of eternity had gotten a momentary command over the heart; and time, with all its interests and all its vexations, had declined into insignificancy before them? And who does not remember, how upon his re-engagements with the objects of time, he resumed a control, as great and as omnipotent, as if all the importance of eternity hered to them—how they entitled them such an impression upon his feelings as to fix and to fascinate the whole man to a subserviency to their influence—in spite of every lesson of their worthlessness, brought home to him at every turn the rapidity of the seasons, and the vicissitudes of life, and the ever-moving progress of his own earthly career, and the ravages of death among his acquaintance around him, and the desolations of family, and the constant breaking up of system of friendships, and the affecting spectacle of all that lives and is in motion, wandering and hastening to the grave;—how comes it, that in the face of all experience, the whole elevation of the soul conceived in the hour of his better understanding, should be dissipated and forgotten? Whence the might, and whence the mystery of that spell, which so binds and infatuates us to the world? What prompts us so to embark the whole strength of our eagerness and of our desires in pursuit of interests which we know a few little years will bring to utter annihilation? What is it that imparts to them all the charm, all the colour of an unfailing durability? Who is it that throws such an illusion over these earthly tabernacles as to make them look to the fascinated eye of sense like resting-places for eternity? Who is it that so pictures out the objects of sense, as to magnifies the range of their future enjoyment, and so dazzles the fond and infatuated imagination, that in looking onward to our earthly career, it appears like the vista or the perspective of innumerable years? He who is, called the god of this world. He who can dress the idleness of life in the dreams in the garb of reality. He who can pour a seducing brilliancy over the panorama of its fleeting pleasures and its vain anticipations. He who can give to an instrument of deceitfulness power to make it wield such an absolute ascendency over all the affections, that man, becomes the poor slave of its idolatries, and in spite of puts the authority of conscience, and the warnings of the Word of God, and the offered instigations of the Spirit of God, all the lessons of calculation, and all the wisdom even of his own sound and experience, away from him.

But this wondrous contest will soon close. Some will return to their God, and others will keep by their rebellion in the day of the winding up of the drama of this world's history, there will be manifest to the myriads of the various orders of creation, both the mercy and the majesty of the Eternal. Oh! on that day how vain will this presumption of the fondest astronomer appear, when the assembled men come to be examined in the presence of an innumerable company; and being of loftiest nature are seen to crowd around the judgment-seat; and the Saviour shall appear in our sky, with a celestial retinue who have come with him from afar to witness all his doings, and to take a deep solemn interest in all his dispensations over the destiny of our species, whom they would thus detach, in solitary insignificance from the universe altogether, shall be fit to merge and to mingle with higher orders of nics—the good to spend their eternity with angels—the bad to spend their eternity with angels—the former to be re-admitted into the universal family of God's obedient worshippers—the latter to share in the everlasting pain and ignominy of the dark hosts of the rebellious—the people of this planet to be implicated, through the whole train of their never-ending connexion with the higher ranks, and the more favoured tribes of intelligence: And then shall it be that the special administration we now live under, shall be seen to harmonize in all its bearings, and to accord in its magnificence with all that extent of nature and of her territories, which modern science has unfolded.

Nature makes us poor only with respect to superfluities; but custom gives the name of poverty to want of superfluities.